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ON FERTILIZERS, by Cuthbert William Johnson, Barrister at Law, Corresponding Member of the Maryland Horticultural Society, Author of an Essay on the Uses of Salt in Agriculture, &c. &c.

Such is the title of a work in the agricultural department of the Library of Congress, to which our attention has been called by an enlightened member of that body. As an item which it is supposed will be interesting to our readers, we propose when we can get a copy of it, to publish a full catalogue of the books in that branch of the national library, that those who constitute the bone and sinew of the nation, and support of the government, may the better see how their interests are, in that respect, attended to, and guarded by their representatives.

The work in hand contains much useful matter, the general subject of it being one which lies at the bottom of all plans or means of keeping up the fertility of cultivated land.

The enumeration of the heads of chapters, into which it is divided, will show the scope of the work; but there are circumstances which must ever render essays which may, in England, be full of instruction, inapplicable to the Husbandry of the United States. Among these, the vast wealth of English landholders, which enables them to execute, and with profit, plans of improvement that, in this country, would ruin the farmer, in the very act of experiments the most rational and promising in the hands of a man of adequate means. The great difference in the cost of labor, too, raises a barrier to the use of many fertilizers and implements and means of meliorating exhausted soils in this country, which, in that, have been proved to be salutary and economical.

Keeping this discrepancy between the condition and circumstances of the two countries in view, we shall draw on the work before us, for what may appear new, expedient and practicable.

A fact is stated, by-the-bye, in the introduction to this work, which corroborates some remarks we made lately, as to the difference in the value of manure accruing from the consumption by domestic animals, of a given amount of straw and of hay; the value of the manure, in the two cases, when applied to the land, corresponding with the difference of their nutritive qualities, as food for beasts—Thus when, by the terms of the lease, the farmer in England, is allowed to sell his hay or straw, and is required to bring on the farm, in its stead, a given weight of manure, the common stipulation is, that he shall bring on the land two tons of stable manure for a load of straw, and three tons for a load of hay, shewing the difference in the estimate of the two, to be one-third greater for hay than for straw. We called attention to the fact then, and

revert again to it now, in the way of incentive to the farmer to extend by every means in his power, the growth of timothy hay.

We are not aware that the work before us has been republished in this country—With appropriate annotations, and judicious pruning, to adapt it to the use of the American husbandman, we should think it easy to make of it an acceptable and popular volume. Of this, gentlemen of the trade may better judge, by a list of the topics discussed in it—to wit: *The History of Fertilizers—On Fertilizers in general—Fertilizers composed of organic substances—Farm-yard Manure—Night Soil—Fish-bones—Green Manures—Liquid Manures—The Earthy Manures—Mixture of Soils—Chalk—Limestone—Ashes—Refuse of Gas Works—Saline Manures, their properties—Saltpetre—Sea-weed—Kelp—Soda—Barilla—Common Salt—Salt with other manures—Salt and Lime—Gypsum.*

In the chapter on Salt, we find many facts that are curious, and some results that warrant the belief that it may be used with advantage more extensively than it has been done, in the practical operations of agriculture—Of its usefulness in such a degree as to render it an article of *prime and indispensable necessity* to the western country settler and grazier, over and above its employment as a condiment for his own food, the reader may form an opinion from the lively and eloquent account of its uses and effects, and of its connection with *Agriculture*, to be found in a speech of our late respected President, in whose career as a public man, benevolence and unaffected sympathy for the poor and the industrious, seem ever to be blended with all his acts and measures for the public weal.

"But, Mr. President, (said Mr. Harrison, in the debate of April, 1828, in the Senate of the United States, on the bill to reduce the duty on imported Salt,) this duty on salt is opposed to another important principle—It is a tax, and a heavy tax, on agriculture—upon that interest which is more important than any other, and on which indeed, all others depend. Salt is largely used on every farm, but to the grazier it is essentially necessary. No one can prosecute this branch of agricultural industry, in the western country, at least, with tolerable success, unless he can procure the article at such a reasonable price as to enable him to use it freely; and the condition of his stock will always be in proportion to the quantity used. Its beneficial effects are felt in more ways than one—It saves food; for the animal which is well supplied with this article, will fatten upon food of a coarser quality, and which, without it, would scarcely sustain him. It serves instead of shelter—In the cold rains of winter, the western grazier gives a double portion of salt to his unhoused stock, (and few are supplied with covers,) its cordial and invigorating effects upon the stomach of the animal, enabling it to resist the inclemency of the weather. It saves labor—With a good supply of salt, one or two men can keep together a herd of cattle, or a flock of sheep, grazing in the wilderness, with more ease than ten can without it. So strong is the force of habit in the brute creation, as well as in their lordly master, that it will bring together the widely scattered flock and herd, precisely at the time and place where they had been accustomed to receive their ration of this necessary condiment. Let the price of this article, said Mr. H., be so raised as to make it difficult to be obtained by the poor, and the

inhabitants of many a western cottage will go supperless to bed. If you were to pass through that country, sir, you would see at the hour of sun-set, the little tenants of many a hut looking anxiously for the return of their solitary cow, which, having wandered far in the wilderness, would not return to supply them with their nightly wholesome beverage, but in the expectation of receiving in return, from their hands, a luxury to her, as acceptable as necessary.

"If I am right then sir, said Mr. H. in the positions I have assumed, that the duty on salt is burdensome to the poor—oppressive on agriculture—upon what principle of our government can it rest for support? from its operation upon agriculture, as well as upon individuals, it is, indeed, in principle, a Turkish tax; for it rests not upon the products of agriculture, but upon the very source of its prosperity; not upon the flocks and herds, but upon the means of multiplying them; upon the seed, rather than the harvest; the scion rather than the tree; the very germ upon which the hopes of future fruit depends."

This extract of that portion of the speech of President Harrison, which applies directly to the necessity of a free supply of salt for agricultural purposes, leaves us, for this number, little or no room for extracts from the author in hand.

There are some other observations on the quality of salt, such as its *losing its weight* by storage, and on some defect in the quality of the American article, which forbids its being relied upon as an efficient conservative of meat, in the same speech of Gen. Harrison, which we would, if we had room, extract for the curious, if not for the practical reader:

"The western pork, says Mr. H., prepared with *imported salt*, enters into successful competition in the Atlantic ports, with that of New England—The *domestic salt* will not preserve it in the Southern latitudes, through which it must pass to reach a market. All that is put up with it is subjected at New Orleans to resalting and repacking at an expense of one dollar per barrel. So notorious are these facts, that our Navy Board have directed that the contractors for the supply of pork for the Navy, shall use no western salt in putting it up."

It seems then not only that some salt is not as salt as other some, but that it can lose its weight, as well as its "savour." For this last fact we have the highest authority in all things whereof he speaks; that of our Saviour himself, who says, as all readers familiar with the good book will remember—"Salt is good, but if the salt has lost its *savour*, wherewith shall it be seasoned? *It is neither fit for the land nor yet for the dung-hill*, but men cast it out": thus shewing how early this substance was used as a *manure* in the East.

Without waiting to ascertain whether the cost of this article is, or is not such as to forbid its use in agriculture, with reference to its action as a direct constituent or food for plants, or as a stimulant thereof; there would appear to be sufficient testimony to shew its efficacy in *destroying vermin and weeds*, to call for careful and extensive experiments to that end—and to warrant the hope, that it may be had recourse to, at a very moderate expense, among cotton and tobacco planters, to get rid of the slugs and worms, and various insects so destructive of late years to their hopes and labors. To illustrate this view of the subject, we shall draw upon the author before us

for the next number of the Farmer. An unexpected reference to the speech of Gen. Harrison, with the occurrence of some other views not anticipated when we took pen in hand, has filled all the space which may be fairly allotted to one subject in a single number of a weekly paper.

It has often occurred to us that for a man of virtuous and well directed ambition, there could be no more acceptable way of having his name handed down to posterity, than by having it given to the useful or the beautiful productions of nature, which he might happily be instrumental in transplanting from the recesses of the wilderness to our fields and gardens.—To be thus the author, and as it were, second creator of new comforts and gratifications, confers the best of all titles to the name of a public benefactor, and, seeing it suggested that encouragement should be given to the officers of the navy to bring home contributions to the National Institution at Washington, of the rare products of the kingdoms into which science has divided the world, we should be glad to see it ordered by the Navy department, or by an edict of the Institution itself, that any thing so brought, which might be deemed valuable for its usefulness or its beauty, should be made to bear, and so far, perpetuate the name of the contributor.

We are under the impression that two of the plants mentioned in the following very interesting account of fruits and valuable plants of the Oregon, are more or less common in the old States.—The *Service-berry* is indigenous to Maryland, and the *Pambina* is probably the *Buffaloberry*, sent some fifteen years since from the Rocky Mountains to the editor of the old American Farmer, and being committed to the Messrs. Winship, near Brighton, Massachusetts, and by them on sale in their nursery—we shall look for the history of its introduction with a view still to have it bear his name, as an act of retributive justice to the gentleman who took the trouble to send it, and whose name we are sorry to have for the moment forgotten.

FRUITS AND VALUABLE PLANTS OF THE OREGON.

The March number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture recently issued by Israel Post of this city, contains some account of the vegetable productions of the Oregon Territory, which it might be desirable to introduce on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The following is part of a list of fruits which are spontaneously produced in the valley of the river Oregon:

Sofal berry.—A sweet and pleasant fruit, of a dark purple color, and about the size of a grape.

Service berry.—The fruit is of the size of the thorn apple; is black when fully ripe, and pleasantly sweet, like the whortleberry.

Pambina.—A species of bush cranberry.

Raspberries.—Besides the common kinds, there is a species of three times the size, and of a very delicate and rich yellow color.

Sweet Elder.—A variety of that shrub, peculiar to the Oregon region.

Strawberries.—Mr. Parker considered the strawberries of the Columbia of a more delicious flavor than any he had ever tasted.

Gooseberries.—There are four kinds:

Common Purple.—Bush low, and very thorny.

White.—Fruit small, smooth, and very sweet.

Yellow.—An excellent kind, and flavor pleasant; it grows on a shrub free from thorns.

Deep purple.—Of the taste and size of our winter grape, with a thorny stalk; fine flavor.

Besides these there are three kinds of currants, the purple, the yellow, and the scarlet, the latter a beautiful fruit resembling the strawberry in sweetness.

Of nutritive roots, there is a bulbous-rooted plant called *Taro*, belonging to the genus *Arum*, which is planted in hills partially flooded with water, like rice grounds. The root is roasted and used as a substitute for bread, or made into poi by pulverizing it into a paste. Two kinds of onion grow in the same region, of which one has a beautiful red flower. There is also the *bitterroot*, a carrot shaped root growing in dry land, not particularly pleasant to the taste, but esteemed wholesome by the

Indians and hunters. Besides these there are the following:

Wappatoo.—Is a bulbous root, the common *sagittifolia*, or arrowhead, and is found only in the valley of the Columbia river, below the Cascades. It becomes soft by roasting, and is a palatable and nourishing food. It is much used by the Indians, and is an article of trade. It grows in shallow lakes, and marshes which are covered with water. The Indians search for it with their feet, and extricating the roots from the mud with their toes, they rise to the surface of the water.

Cammas.—Is a truncated root, and is of great importance to the Indians. It grows in moist rich land, in the form of an onion. It is roasted, pounded, and made into loaves like bread, and has a liquorice taste.

Cowish, or Biscuit Root, grows on dry land, and is generally of the size of a walnut, but often larger. It tastes like the sweet potatoe, and is prepared for food in the same manner as the *cammas*, and is a tolerable substitute for bread.

Of herbaceous plants there is the red clover, a different species from ours, a kind of wild broom-corn, a wild grain resembling barley, a wild flax resembling ours, but a perennial plant, the roots of which are large and strong, and which is cut like grass; the Indians use it for their fishing nets. There is also the *Vining Honeysuckle*, which Mr. Parker calls one of the first ornaments of nature, a flowering creeper of extraordinary beauty and vast growth, interlacing the groves like the rigging of a ship with its long and flexible stems. From its fibres the Indians manufacture baskets which hold water.

Of the forest trees, the most remarkable appears to be the *Elastic Pine*, growing very tall and strait, the wood of which is of very great strength, and of elasticity so great, that it is very difficult to break a bough an inch in diameter. It would serve excellently well for masts and spars.—*N. Y. Post.*

We find the subjoined Communication in the Farmer's Advocate, a semimonthly publication issued at Jamestown, in Guilford County, and designed, as its name imports, to advance the improvements of the Soil, and of Crops, by a judicious culture. The writer is well known to us, as one of the most substantial and successful Farmers in North Carolina. Whatever he says, therefore, on such topics, is entitled to high respect.—*Raleigh Register.*

HOLT'S STORE, February 6, 1841.

Friend Sherwood.—I have been a farmer upwards of forty years, and an advocate for improvement all the time.

Upwards of twenty years past, at the commencement of the mania for Clover, &c. &c., I was one in the front rank for improvement. I aimed to imitate the Northern Farmer with Clover, until I estimated my loss in round numbers, at \$500, cost of seed, loss of crops, &c. &c.

I have since abandoned Clover, except a small lot for a Milch Cow or Colts, but other Grass is better. A rich lot of land that will produce a heavy crop of Clover, will make a more profitable crop of Oats—the grain for feed, and the straw for feed or manure. I have at length grown into a system of farming more suitable to the soil and climate of North Carolina, than any I have been acquainted with. The best evidence I have to that fact, is, that I have not missed a crop of Wheat on old fields for the last twenty years, I mean old fields without manure. I have adopted a system of rotation of crops, which I think has proved to be the saving of labor, and the improvement of crops and soil: First Wheat, second Corn, third Oats, or Oats and Rye, and the fourth a rest, from harvest to August after, come year; then commence coulturing deep, opening the earth so as to absorb the rain and hold a season, to be followed up with a good two-horse plough; where the soil is thin, touch the clay a little, so as to make soil in the round; plough in lands of about twenty feet wide, in a manner most suitable to save it from washing. This land followed up about the middle of September, pasture with Sheep, to eat down the tender grass that may put up to raise a stock of Hessian fly; Sheep are light and bite close, and will also clean the fence rows, so that not the egg of a Hessian fly will be left; and about the middle of October, commence sowing, one bushel or near it to the acre—sowing the lands as they were ploughed, and harrow after the sower the first day, and then cross-harrow the same with a good iron-toothed harrow of twenty teeth. I have not ploughed in a grain of wheat in twenty years.

I will give you a farm of 120 acres, divided into four

40 acre fields, which can be cultivated with two hands and two horses—30 acres in Wheat, 30 in Corn, and 30 in Oats, and 30 resting for Wheat the next crop.—30 acres will be good for 150 bushels Wheat, and the 30 acres in Corn, and 30 in Oats, will be good for 100 barrels of Corn and Oats, enough to feed those two horses all the year, which is much better than Clover.

This is only a beginning. Apply manure after sowing wheat in October; in November, gather your Corn, and you may, all the month of December, unless very wet, haul out your manure and give your wheat a top-dressing. This is the best time to put manure on Wheat land, (the Sun having little power to evaporate,) and in a few years you will increase to fifty or an hundred fold.

A very small handful of manure to each hill of Corn at planting, and even after it is up half leg high, will much increase your crop.

I have improved some of my land by a rotation of crops without manure. Much can be done by ploughing judiciously to save land from washing. I would recommend to all Farmers of N. Carolina, unless in a limestone country, to let clover and roots alone, only Potatoes, except for table use. Irish potatoes, planted early, will yield more than for table use, some years, but few understand the proper mode of culture.

I have lately turned my attention to hill-side ploughing with a little fall, and very lengthy hill sides. I make horizontal ditches, with a descent of two or three inches to the rod, so that, in a great flood of rain, they will convey the flood off, without breaking over my lands or ridges for Corn, say every forty or sixty yards apart—made with two or three furrows, and cleaned out with the hoe.

Oats ought not to be sowed as thick as wheat, say about three pecks to the acre.

I think a heavy crop of weeds is an exhausting crop to the soil; a coat of dry sticks—I am nearly alone in this opinion. I recommend grazing our rested land, the months of April and May; it will tend to the destruction of filth on the land, to wit, briars and sassafras.

Dry cattle should be penned on galled spots, enclosed and littered with leaves or straw.

It is very destructive to land, to remove a heavy crop of corn, and immediately sow a crop of wheat.

I may hereafter say something about making Meadows and Hay, &c. &c. Respectfully, MICHAEL HOLT.

PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary meeting of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, convened in the Female Academy in Cheraw, S. C. on the 22d Feb. 1841,

Gen. James Gillespie, the President, called the meeting to order—the proceedings of the former meeting were then read by the Secretary, after which O. H. Kollock, Esq., the Anniversary orator, was called on, and delivered an able and interesting oration.

This being the time for the election of members, Messrs. B. Bryan and Edward Bevil were proposed and elected, also J. Murdoch, Jr.

The Society then adjourned to the Town Hall, when the following premiums were awarded for agricultural products.

To Gen. Jas. Gillespie, for having produced the greatest quantity of Cotton on three acres of upland, the amount being 1735½ lbs. per acre of seed cotton, a silver cup of the value of \$30.

To Samuel Keeler, for the greatest production of Sweet Potatoes, he having produced on one acre 320 bushels, a silver cup of the value of \$10.

The following is a memorandum of the culture of the cotton, soil, &c. by Gen. Gillespie.

“Land red or mulatto, about three hundred bushels of manure chiefly from the stable, a part fermented and a part not, was spread broad-cast to the acre. The ground then broken up with a two horse turning plough; then run off with a ten inch shovel into rows 3½ feet apart.—Scattered forty bushels of partially killed cotton seed to the acre in these furrows, upon which a ridge was made by turning two furrows with a Dagon plough. Then sowed one bushel of plaster of paris to the acre broad-cast, and ten bushels of slaked ashes per acre on the top of the ridges.

Planted 13th April, the seed was rubbed in plaster of paris.

Chopped out with nine inch hoes 5th May.

First ploughing 6th May, run two furrows in each row with a sweep.

First hoeing May 16th, and thinned to one and two

stalks in each hill; the cotton had died considerably, and replanted at this hoeing for the third time.

Second ploughing May 21st—run two furrows with a shovel in each row near the cotton: June 1st, ploughed out the middles with two shovel furrows. June 2d, hoed second time and replanted the fourth time as the cotton was still dying; the previous replanting had come up, but most of it died.

June 23d, ploughed third time; three shovel furrows in a row: June 28th, hoed third time.

July 20th, ploughed fourth time, run Dagon plough (mould-board to the cotton) and shovel in the middle: July 28th hoed fourth time.

Product—5206 of seed cotton making an average of 1735½ lbs. to the acre.

It will be observed that this cotton died so much as to make four replantings necessary, and even then a perfect stand was not obtained. This I attribute to the too great fermentation of the cotton seed placed under the ridge, combining probably with the unrotted stable manure. It was hoped that this rapid formation would be checked or carried off by running a furrow on each side of the ridge on the 21st of May, and leaving it open for a few days, but in this I was disappointed. The object in placing the cotton seed under the ridge, was to force the plant forward early.

The stable manure was spread broad-cast. 1st. Because that quantity under the bed would be likely to destroy the plant before the roots could pass through it. 3d. If placed under the bed and a drought of but short duration occurred in the latter part of the season—if the offers or forms did not drop during the drought, a good season would cause so sudden and rapid a growth of the plant as to cause the forms then to drop. 3d. To feed the plant through the lateral roots when maturing the balls. The plaster of paris was put on to assist the cotton in case of drought or ordinary season, but rainy as the year was, I should say, judging from former experiments with it, that the plaster did no good.

The ashes were used because I believe them to be a good manure in all lands well drained. I have never tried them on wet lands.

The above is a true account of the method of working and product of three acres of upland cotton, to the best of my knowledge. JAS. GILLESPIE.

The following is a memorandum of Sweet Potatoes raised on one acre of land by Samuel Keeler.

The land on which the potatoes were planted was sandy. It was broke up in April, and thirty five two horse cart loads of manure put on it. The scrapings of the yard was applied—this manure was ploughed in, and then the land was made into hills three by three and a half feet—ploughed three times, and hoed out each ploughing: Product, 320 bushels. The potatoes planted were the Spanish variety. I certify the above to be a true account to the best of my knowledge. S. KEELER.

After hearing the above reports, &c. the society appointed the following committee to regulate premiums for the next October and Anniversary meeting, viz: Gen. John McQueen, J. J. Marshall, D. S. Harlee, T. E. Powe, and O. H. Kollock, which committee is to report on tomorrow the 23d, their proceedings.

Dr. M. McLean was elected to deliver the next Anniversary address. The society then adjourned until tomorrow 23d Feb. at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. W. BLAKENEY, Sec'y.

ON GRASSES—BY BUEL.

Timothy.—This grass is distinguished in Great Britain by the name of *meadow cat's tail*; in New England by that of *herd's grass*. It is one of the most valuable grasses that are cultivated; and, what is worthy the notice of every farmer, it affords more than double the nutriment when cut in the seed to what it does in the flower. In tenacious, strong, and moist soils it is entitled to a precedence, perhaps, to any single grass for hay, yet does not seem to be suitable to mix with clover seeds when intended for meadow. Another consideration, which renders it particularly worthy of attention, is the seed which it affords, and which may be saved without materially diminishing the hay crop. From ten to thirty bushels of seed may be taken from an acre of timothy, which, at the price it now bears, is of itself a handsome remuneration.

Furin has of late years been brought into notice in Great Britain, by the experiments of Dr. Richardson; who particularly recommended it for the cold boggy soils of the

mountainous districts, where ordinary grasses would not thrive. The peculiar value of the furin, and of other grasses of the agrostis family, arises from their fitness for *winter pasture*: as they lose very little of their bulk or nutriment by remaining in the soil after they have ceased to grow. Its name (*creeping bent* or *couch grass*) implies a difficulty in mowing it, except on a surface perfectly smooth. We have seen it recommended to the notice of American farmers; but from the very limited progress which seems to have been made in its cultivation we infer that it has fallen short of public expectation.

Upright bent grass.—Dr. Muhlenburgh considers this the *herd's grass* of the southern, and the foul meadows of the eastern states, of which *white top* and *red top* are varieties. This grass is more congenial to our climate than that of England. In any boggy soils, both varieties of this grass have come in spontaneously, as soon as the ground has been cleared and drained, have soon formed a compact sod, and afforded good hay and good pasture.

Flat-stalked Meadow Grass.—This, according to Muhlenburgh, is the *blue grass*,* which is considered as a pest in many of our tillage grounds. The small crop which it gives, and the little nutritive matter which this affords, shows the little dependence which ought to be placed on it for grazing, or for hay.

Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass is a native plant, any is well adapted for permanent pastures. It grows quick after being cropped, and does well upon dry ground.

Floating Fescue grows well in swamps and hog soils, where good kinds are most wanted.

I would suggest, with much deference, whether grasses may not be divided, for the practical benefit of the farmer, into three kinds, to-wit: *cultivated grasses*. All kinds, strictly speaking, which the soil does not produce spontaneously, are cultivated grasses. But the term as generally used, and in the sense I here employ it, applies only to such as are sown to *alternate with grain, pulse, and roots, in a systematic rotation of crops*. The grasses selected for this purpose are, generally, the red clovers, lucerne, sain foin, orchard, tall oat, timothy, or rye grass. Clover is the primary dependence on all soils which will grow it, and especially where gypsum can exercise its magic powers. As vegetables are said to exhaust the soil in proportion to the smallness of their leaves, (the larger the leaves the more nutriment they draw from the atmosphere, and the less from the soil,) clovers are entitled to the high commendation they have obtained among American farmers. But as these plants are liable to premature destruction by the frosts of winter, it is both prudent and wise to intermix with their seeds those of some other grasses more to be depended on. For this purpose,

On sands, loams, and gravels, and these constitute the soils usually employed in convertible husbandry, the orchard grass or tall meadow oat grass appear to be best calculated to insure profit. They grow early, delight in a clover soil, and are fit for the scythe when clover is in the bloom, the time it ought to be cut. The hay from this mixture may be made before harvest commences; and if the soil is good, a second crop may be cut almost equal to the first. If intended for pasture the second year, either of these grasses will afford more abundant food than timothy.

In clays, the meadow fox tail, an excellent grass, might be substituted, though according to Sinclair, the tall oat grass will do well here also. In wet soils, where clovers do not grow well, timothy and meadow reed grass would be a good selection, sown either separate or together.

Lucerne and sain foin require a deep dry soil, and are generally sown without other seeds. The first does not attain to perfection before the third year; and both where successfully cultivated, are permitted to occupy the ground from six to eight years.

2d. Meadow grasses.—In selecting these the object is to obtain the greatest burthen of good hay, and to mix those kinds which may be profitably cut at the same time.

For clayey and moist soils, many valuable and nutritious kinds seem to be well adapted; that is to say, meadow fox tail, timothy, tall oat, meadow soft grass, floating fescue, rye grass, reed meadow, smooth-stalked meadow, American cock's foot, upright bent or herd's grass, and tall fescue. And the five last are peculiarly suited to swamp or bog soils. For dry loams, sands and gravels, which ought never to be kept long in grass, the cock's foot or orchard grass, and tall oat, are probably the best; and to these might be added red and white clover.

*Virginia.

The great difficulty is to prevent deterioration of meadows. This takes place from the better grasses running out, and giving space to coarser kinds, in the mass, or to useless and noxious plants, aided often by a neglect to keep them well drained. The finer and more nutritious kinds thrive best in moist, though they will not live long in wet soils. Hence it is of the first importance to keep the surface soil free from standing water, by good and sufficient ditches; and it often becomes necessary, and it is in most cases advisable, on a flat surface, to lay the land in ridges at right angles with the drains. Another precaution to be observed is not to feed them with stock when the soil is wet and poachy. Harrowing in the fall has been found beneficial to meadows. It destroys mosses, and covers the seeds of grasses which have fallen, or may be sown, and thus produce a succession of young plants. In Europe, lime is used with good effect as a top dressing to grass lands, as are also ashes. With us, the annual application of a bushel of gypsum to the acre is found beneficial. It not only thickens the verdure with clover, but is of advantage in most other grasses. Stable manure should be used only when it can be spared from the more profitable uses of tillage. When the means above enumerated fail to insure a good crop of hay it is time to resort to the plough, and a course of crops.

3d. Pasture grasses.—But few of the grasses most valued in Great Britain for pasture are the natural growth of the United States; but it is believed that if the seeds are once introduced upon our farms, we shall find little difficulty in naturalizing them. Neither the orchard nor vernal grass, which are said to be indigenous to our country, are recognised in the grass lands which have come within my observation: yet they constitute, with the fox tail and tall oat grass, the earliest and most valuable varieties for perennial pastures. The meadow fox tail and orchard grass, together with clover and green meadow grass *partrivialis* (which seldom require to be sown,) I think would be the for all grounds which are moderately dry. The rye and oat grasses, or meadow soft grass, might be either substituted for the two first, or combined with them. These would afford spring, summer, and fall feed, abundant in quantity, and wholesome and nutritious in quality. On wet soils, (though pastures require to be drained, as well as meadows, to insure a rich herbage,) the tall fescue, smooth-stalked meadow, upright bent, and herd's grass, may be introduced to advantage. Gypsum is applied to pastures with the same benefit that it is to meadows.—*Complete Farmer*.

BOOK FARMING.—“Book farming. Do the words produce a sneer? Be that as it may, the thing, or what is often stigmatised as *that thing*, is not contemptible. For what is it? Not an attempt to comply with the advice and copy the example of every one who furnishes an article for an agricultural journal; not the adoption of every method of husbandry that is recommended in print; not a departure from all the usages of our fathers and neighbors; not a preference of the theories contained in books to the results of experience. No. I pity the stupidity of the man who thinks that if we use books, we must close our eyes against the light that is beaming upon us from other sources; or that we must become mere theorists, and the victims of ruinous experiments.—What! does a man lose his common sense, his prudence and his judgment, whenever he takes up an agricultural paper or opens a book upon husbandry? Cannot one make himself acquainted with the doings of others without losing his power to judge whether it would be well for him, in his circumstances, to copy their examples? Our brains are not so weak as this. The knowledge acquired from books does not make us all mad. But if it did, there would be more zest and true enjoyment in the learned mad-man's course, than in that of him who has learned nought, and who thinks that books cannot make him wiser. I asked what book-farming is? Common book-farming is learning by means of books, new facts, opinions, results of experiments, modes of operation, and the using such parts of the information as can be turned to profitable account in our individual situations. If this be folly, we are content to be called fools. An agricultural paper will be worth to you every month, if not every week, more than its annual cost.”—*Essex Agricultural Society's Address*.

The crop of tobacco raised in Kentucky last year amounted to two and a half millions of dollars in value.

LIME.—The character of the writer as a gentleman of literary and scientific attainments, and the nature of the subject, unite in recommending to the reader's attention the following observations on the use of lime in agriculture.

In despite of all that has been published in reference to it, our correspondence discloses the fact, that inquiring agriculturists are eager for further investigations as to its *modus operandi*, and for more experimental details and results.

It seems to be agreed on all hands that where lime can be had at any reasonable price, the use of it is increasing under the persuasion, not only that its effects are more lasting than that of plaster, ashes and other manures which act more quickly, but that it is perhaps the only agent that can be relied upon to change, and as it were purify the soil itself, and rid it of noxious weeds and grasses, and especially of *sorrel*—all indicating foulness and acidity, analogous to dyspepsia or indigestion in the human system, for which, as is well known, lime water is often prescribed. Should research or observation have presented any new facts or views to Dr. Darlington since the following was written, we need scarcely add, that there are few subjects on which he could employ his polished pen with stronger assurance of doing good, nor is there any channel through which his reflections on agriculture and its kindred subjects could at any time be passed to the public with more pleasure, on the part of those who control them, than through the columns of his old familiar—the *American Farmer*.

Letter from Dr. William Darlington, of Pennsylvania, on the use of Lime in Agriculture.

Westchester, (Penn.) Dec. 17, 1832.

Dear Sir,—Your letter, containing a number of queries relative to the operation and utility of lime, in the process of agriculture, was received in the early part of June last: But as I have been much engaged, during the past summer, with duties which required all my attention,—and, as your letter intimated that answers furnished "any time during the present year" would be in season for your purposes,—I have taken the liberty to postpone my reply until now.

I proceed then, with great pleasure, to furnish you with such facts and remarks as my opportunities for observation have enabled me to offer. With a view to render the answers more explicit and satisfactory. I will annex them seriatim, to your several inquiries.

Query I. "Upon what lands does lime operate most beneficially,—1. In regard to geological formation—as primitive transition, secondary and alluvial?"

2. In reference to the soil,—as sand, clay, lime, and vegetable matter?

3. As indicated by natural growth of timber and plants?"

Answer. My residence has always been in a primitive region, and my observations very much limited to agricultural processes in soils upon that formation. The prevailing rock here is gneiss,—with occasional beds, or veins, of hornblende, greenstone and scienite. About five miles to the north of us, is the great valley of transition lime stone, stretching from north-east to south-west; and immediately on the northern side of this valley running parallel with it is a broken ridge of hills, formed of mica slate,—with beds of serpentine rock and hornblende, on the side next to the gneiss rock, on the southeast. Over the gneiss rock, and among the hornblende, the soil is generally a stiff loam; and there, I think the best effects are perceptible from a given quantity of lime. On the soil overlaying the schistone rock, the good effects of lime are sufficiently obvious, under the management of skilful farmers; but the benefits seem to be less permanent. On the serpentine rock the soil is extremely sterile,—and neither lime nor barnyard manure can be used with much advantage. In the limestone soil of the great valley, where one would suppose it was already redundant, lime is used with advantage; and much heavier dressings are put on, than in the adjacent districts. I cannot furnish the rationale of this practice; but I believe the fact is established, that more lime is required to produce the same beneficial effect on soils resting on limestone rock, than upon those overlaying gneiss,—and some other primitive rocks.

I have had no opportunity to witness the effect of lime upon secondary, and strictly alluvial formations; but the above circumstance has led me to suspect, that the same quantity of lime would not be so signally beneficial in secondary, as it is certain in primitive formations.

Lime, undoubtedly, has a good effect in soils which are sandy,—even where sand predominates; but I believe its meliorating properties are most conspicuous in a clay soil,—or rather in a stiff loam.—A good proportion of decomposed vegetable matter adds greatly to the beneficial effects of lime; and hence our farmers are desirous to mingle as much barnyard manure as possible with their land dressings, and to get their fields into what is called a good sod, or turf—full of grass roots. Then a dressing of lime has an admirable effect.—The soils indicated by a natural growth of black oak, (*quercus tinctoria*) walnut, (*juglans nigra*) and poplar, (*liriodendron*)—and those in which such grasses as the poas and festucus best flourish, are generally most signally benefited by the use of lime. In short, I may observe, that lime has been found more or less beneficial in every description of soil in this district. It is most so on hilly, or rolling lands where clay predominates,—less permanently so among the mica slate,—and least of all, on the magnesian rocks. The soil on these last is rarely worth cultivating.

Query II. "What quantity lime applied to the acre, upon different soils, at a single dressing, and during a period of years?"

Answer. The quantity of lime, per acre, which can be used advantageously, varies with the condition and original character of the soil. Highly improved land will bear a heavier dressing than poor land. On a soil of medium condition, the usual dressing is 40 to 50 bushels per acre. A deep, rich soil or limestone land in the great valley, will receive 70 to 80—(and I am told even 100) bushels to the acre, with advantage. On very poor land 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, is deemed most advantageous to commence with. It is usually repeated every five or six years—then every time the field comes in turn to be broken up with the plough; and as the land improves, the quantity of lime is increased. The prevailing practice here, is to plough down the sod, or clay, in the fall or early in the spring,—harrow it once—and then spread the lime (previously slaked to a powder) preparatory to planting the field with Indian corn. Every field, in rotation, receives this kind of dressing; and as our farms are mostly divided into about half a dozen fields, the dressing of course comes once in six years, more or less according to the number of the fields. Some enterprising farmers, however, give their fields an intermediate dressing, on the sod, after they come into grass, which I consider an excellent practice—tending rapidly to improve the condition of the land.

Query III. "Is it applied in a caustic or an affete state?"

Answer. It is usually obtained in a caustic state from the kiln,—deposited in heaps in the field where it is to be spread, and water sufficient to slake it to a powder, is then thrown upon it. As soon as slaked, it is loaded into carts, and men with shovels distribute it as equally as possible over the ground whilst it is fresh or warm as the phrase is; and it is certainly easier to spread it equally, while in a light pulverized state, than after it gets much wet with rain. I am inclined to think too it is better for the land when applied fresh from the kiln.

Query IV. "To what crop is it most advantageously applied and at what season?"

Answer. It is usually applied, as already intimated, to the crop of Indian corn, in the spring of the year—say month of April.—Occasionally it is applied previously to sowing wheat in autumn. When used as a topdressing, on the sod, it is generally applied in the fall—say November. The prevailing impression is, that it is most advantageously applied to the Indian corn crop; and hence the general practice. But the truth is it is highly advantageous at any, and at all seasons, and our shrewd old farmers have a saying—"Get your lime on for your corn, if you can,—but be sure to get it on the land, some time in the year."

*The yard manure is not usually mingled with the lime, when the latter is first applied. The practice is, to lime the Indian corn ground prior to planting that grain on the inverted sod,—and, the ensuing spring, to manure the same field for a barley crop—or, to reserve the manure until the succeeding autumn, and apply it to the wheat crop. It is not well settled which of these is the better practice. Each has its advocates; but it is most usual to reserve manure for the wheat.

Query V. "How is it incorporated with the soil—by the plough or the harrow? and is it applied in any case as a top dressing to grass and to grains, and with what effect?"

Answer. As already stated, after the sod is ploughed down for Indian corn, it is usually harrowed once, to render the surface more uniform. The lime is spread as equally as possible over the field,—and then the ground is well harrowed in different directions, in order to incorporate the lime with the soil. Soon afterwards the field is marked out, and planted with corn. The plough is rarely, if ever used for the purpose alluded to. I have mentioned above, that lime is occasionally used as a top dressing for grass. It appears to be particularly beneficial to that crop; and answers extremely well when applied in that manner. The practice of applying it to Indian corn, as above related, is however, chiefly followed; and the application of a dressing to each field in rotation causes as much labor and expense every year, as our farmers generally are willing to incur. Lime has rarely been used as a top-dressing to grain crops, within my knowledge.

Query VI. "What is the ordinary cost per acre of liming, and the relative profits in increased products of a number of years?"

Answer. Quick lime at the kilns, usually costs twelve and a half cents per bushel. The farmers generally haul it with their own teams; and the additional expense depends, of course, materially upon the distance. It is frequently hauled by them a distance of 8, 10 and 12 miles. The average, perhaps, is about 5 or 6 miles. It is delivered to me by the lime-burners, (a distance of near 6 or 8 miles) at 18 cents per bushel. At the rate of 40 bushels to the acre, the cost at 18 cents would be \$5.10 per acre. It is difficult to estimate, with precision, the relative profits in increased produce: but I can safely say, from my own experience, on a small farm of middling quality, that two dressings of lime at the above rate, in the course of 8 or 9 years, have more than trebled the products of the land to which it was applied both in grain and grass. It is to be understood, however, that the system of ploughing only so much ground as could well be manured, was adopted at the same time. I may also observe, generally, that the farmers of this district, (who are shrewd economists,) are so well convinced of the beneficial effects of liming, that costly as its application seems to be, they are unanimous in sparing no effort to procure it. Lime has been found to be peculiarly favorable to the growth of pasture, when the farm is otherwise well managed; and as our cattle are mostly in the practice of feeding cattle, they resort to liming as an indispensable auxiliary to successful grazing.

Query VII. "Is lime applied with yard manures or earthy composts and with what results?"

Answer. I have already intimated that vegetable matters, and especially yard manures, are highly important in conjunction with lime. Both are valuable, even when used separately, but when combined the effect is most complete. If to this be added the great secret of good farming, viz. to plough only so much ground as can be well manured—the state of agriculture may be considered nearly perfect.

Lime is in some instances added to earthy composts, preparatory to distribution on the fields: but it is doubtful whether the extra labor of this method is compensated by any peculiar advantage. It is not generally practised.

Query VIII. "Is powdered limestone (carbonate of lime) applied to soils; and if so, does it produce fertility otherwise than by mechanically ameliorating their texture?"

Answer. No instance of powdered lime-stone being applied to the soil has come under my notice. I can form therefore but a very imperfect opinion of its utility. If it were even as beneficial as quick lime (which I doubt) I apprehend it could not be procured and applied with less cost and labor.

Query IX. "On what soils if any in your neighborhood is lime found to be inoperative as a fertilizing application; and the cause of its failure?"

Answer. There is no soil in this district deemed worthy of cultivation, on which lime is wholly inoperative as a fertilizer. On some sterile, slaty ridges, and on magnesian rocks it has indeed but a slight effect; and even the benefits of barnyard manure are very transient. In low, swampy grounds also, unless they are previously well drained, the labor of applying lime is pretty much thrown away. There seems to be something in the constitution of magnesian rocks unfriendly to the growth of the more

valuable plants. Indeed there are patches of the soil perfectly destitute of all vegetation. Repeated attempts have been made to cultivate the bases of our serpentine banks; but neither lime, nor manure will enable the farmer to obtain more than a light crop of small grain. Neither clover, nor the valuable grasses can be induced to take root and flourish in the ungenial soil. It is, therefore, almost universally neglected.

I have thus endeavored, (in rather a desultory manner, I confess,) to answer your queries according to my best judgment. If what I have furnished shall in any degree tend to make the subject better understood, I shall be amply gratified.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
your obed't. servant,
WM. DARLINTON.
Jesse Buel, Esq. Cor. Sec'y. &c.

WOODLAWN, HARFORD Co. Md. Mar. 31, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir,—In your valuable and ably conducted paper of the 24th inst., "A Young Farmer" of Kentucky has so highly complimented me, and in such generous and courteous language on my Prize Essay, that I consider it incumbent on me to give him all the information I possess, relative to the topics on which he has asked information.

His first inquiry is concerning *lime* that has been used at a gas manufactory, &c. Not professing to have any practical knowledge on this subject, I can only reply from the information that I have acquired incidentally. If I have been correctly informed, the gas used for lighting cities is called *carburetted hydrogen*, which is obtained either from tar or stone-coal. In the process, a superabundance of carbonic acid gas is also generated from the material used. To separate this gas from the other, the whole is made to pass through lime-water, or lime and water, by which means the carbonic acid gas is united to the lime, and the carburetted hydrogen gas left pure for being burnt. The consequence then, as it regards the lime, is that from a calx, or quick lime, it becomes a carbonate, and is of the nature of chalk or lime stone. In this state it would be very slow of operation; but if *re-burnt* would be as good as any quick lime for manure, unless, which I suspect is the fact, *fuller's earth* is mixed with the lime to separate the oily particles from the gas. If this be so it must deteriorate the quality of the lime.

Your correspondent is taken all *aback*, as the sailors say, at my theory of winter ploughing. Let him be admonished, that instead of placing so much reliance on the hackneyed sayings of unreflecting men, he should trust more to the exercise of his own reasoning faculties, and to a right use of those mental powers with which it hath pleased God to bless him.

His neighboring farmers tell him, "that a good fall or winter ploughing is equal to one coat of manure, so far as increased fertility is concerned." Did these same neighbors never tell him, that a snow which falls on corn ground after the corn is planted is equal to a coat of manure?—that he must let his stalk-ground lie all summer exposed to the vertical rays of the sun, *to give it rest*? These and many other absurd whimsies my neighbors have told me, and always with oracular gravity—for which important information I have always good naturedly thanked them; but I neither believed the one, nor practised the other. Like Seneca, "I trust much to the opinions of others, but at the same time despise not my own."

In my essay, I thought it of indispensable importance to treat fully and freely on the nature and action of *lime and gypsum*; but to have done the same in regard to every article mentioned, and to every position necessarily assumed, would have swelled the essay to a quarto volume. Some things must be received as the *dictata* of one who is "no chicken,"—sixty winters having passed over his head—of one who has travelled and read a little—had some experience—observed and reflected much; yet always has been, and ever wishes to be, willing to learn. The author of the essay asks it not of others to believe as he does until their minds are convinced by fair inductive reasoning, founded on facts. He therefore cannot think himself amenable to the charge of arrogance nor vanity.

I am willing to believe your correspondent to be what he calls himself—"A Young Farmer," and shall therefore take the liberty of addressing a few remarks to him personally. "Come, let us reason together."—You say that the object of fall or winter ploughing is, that the soil

may receive the benefit of "the mellowing process of hard frosts." Have you read my essay with due attention? Have I not most emphatically said that *lime would render clayey soils sufficiently pulverulent and friable*? Have I not given my own experience in confirmation of this? And have I not given you a theory, such as it is, to explain the *modus operandi*? Why, it is so well known to all who have used lime on clayey soils, that you can hardly open an agricultural paper without seeing it stated in staring capitals on almost every page. You say in the commencement of your communication to the editor, "that you have been a long time a constant reader of the American Farmer," and yet have not learned that lime will mellow your stiff soil! and that you must still pursue the practice of winter ploughing to effect that object! Come, come, this will not do—you are quizzing us.

But suppose it were necessary to pulverize your soil in that way; pulverization by frost is not fertility.—It only gives opportunity to the roots of your crop to permeate the ground; and this can be of no great consequence if the food of plants be not there—but dissipated in the surrounding atmosphere—wafted away on the wings of the wind.

The best reason that I have heard given for fall or winter ploughing is, that it puts the farmer more forward with his spring work. But where he can get lime for sixteen cents a bushel, as you say you can, he would be much more reasonably and profitably employed in hauling and spreading it on his land. He will not then long complain of stiff land, nor talk about the necessity of "a mellowing process by frost on the up-turned soil."

Lastly.—Your correspondent observes "that the doctrine of Dr. H. is right in the teeth of what has always been considered orthodox in Kentucky," and then asks the question—"is the practice of your best farmers in accordance with his views?"

To this I can only reply, that as the science of agriculture is not perfectly understood in Kentucky, so neither is it in Maryland—and this observation might be applied to many other parts of the U. S.

It would appear from some of the remarks of "A Young Farmer," that he knows but little of the nature and value of lime as a renovator of the soil. Let him call to mind the case stated in my essay of Mr. Nelson, of this county, whose neighbors thought him *crazy* when he commenced liming his lands, and he will readily perceive that the farmers of Maryland are as far from perfection as those of his own State. So that if the practice of fall or winter ploughing were *universal*, that would not prove it to be either useful or necessary. Too many, all their lives, balance their grist with a stone when they carry it to mill on their shoulder, because *their fathers did so*.

For the information of your correspondent I will state, that farmers here differ on the subject of his inquiry as much as they do on other points in agriculture. Our best farmers are those who use *lime* on their lands, and they have no need of fall or winter ploughing to mellow their soils. They seldom practice it—and when they do, it is to get their spring's work forward.

Having extended my reply to your correspondent to a greater length than I had at first intended, I shall leave his remaining questions to be answered by an abler and more willing hand. But I cannot take my leave of him without urging upon him the propriety of trying lime in a small way, if he be still sceptical of its virtues and fearful of loss.

W. L. HORTON.

USE OF ASHES AND LIME.

MESSRS. EDITORS—If in your opinion the following account of successful and profitable farming will in any way benefit the public, you may make what use of it you think proper. In the spring of the year 1833, Capt. MOSES VAN INWIGIN, my neighbor, sowed about 100 bushels of ashes on land, in rye, having previously seeded the whole field with clover and timothy. This field was part of a farm of fifty acres on the Neversink Flats, mostly a sandy alluvium, and in much of it the sand greatly predominating. The whole so exhausted that it would hardly pay the interest of \$25 per acre. The part not ashed had been well manured the previous year. The result was, first, that on the part ashed, the crop of grain was benefitted to the full amount of the value of the ashes sown; and the next season he mowed from the part ashed at the rate of two tons of hay per acre, while on the residue there was a poor and stunted growth of grass, with much sorrel, hardly worth the expenses of gathering. In the spring of 1835, he sowed on land in rye, and seeded

with grass seed, about 900 bushels of ashes at the rate of 30 bushels to the acre. Here again he thinks the increase of his crop of rye paid all the expenses of ashing, and it was followed the ensuing year with an equal growth of grass; since which he has ashed annually on his 50 acre farm from 700 to 1000 bushels of ashes—generally at the rate of about 30 bushels to the acre, until by this, and acting generally on the correct principle that a "*Judicious liberality is the only true economy of Husbandry*," he has, by an outlay of not over \$10 per acre, brought this poor and exhausted farm, which before he commenced his system of improvement, would little more than pay the expense of cultivation, to yield an average net profit amounting to more than the interest of \$200 per acre, and in the mean time realized a profit on the money expended amounting to several hundred per cent. The precise amount or rate of profit, it is difficult to calculate. It should be borne in mind that the full amount of his outlays were generally returned within the year by the increased value of his crops. If, added to this, we consider that the profits of his farm have been increased from six to eight fold, it might at first view be supposed that its real value had been increased in that proportion; yet this is not actually the case, inasmuch as the intrinsic value of the land consisted in its susceptibility of being made profitable by being properly husbanded, in like manner as any other kind of property is estimated valuable, not according to the profit or advantage at any given time derived from it, but in proportion to the amount of profitable use it can be applied to. If this is a correct view, as I believe it is, then is not land, such as the Captain's was, though then yielding little profit, actually worth from one to two hundred dollars per acre? Yet much of equal value, can be purchased hereabouts for from \$25 to \$50 the acre.

But to show that this particular farm had no peculiar intrinsic advantages over others in *this valley*, I will notice the experience of PHILIP SWARTWOUT, Esq. about three miles south, in the use and advantages of lime. His farm too, had been reduced by bad husbandry until it produced comparatively no profit. Grass could hardly be made to grow on it, of a good quality, even with manure. Except when tilled, it produced nothing valuable, and if tilled once in three or four years, it yielded very little, unless when dunged. With an expenditure, in liming, of from six to ten dollars per acre, it now yields good crops of wheat and grass in abundance, of the best quality. Even on a sandy field, I visited when he was gathering his hay, on which he had hardly ever before seen grass enough to pasture a goose, he had now mowed a heavy burthen of excellent hay,—and this the effect of one liming at the rate of 60 bushels to the acre; and that without the use of any other manure. Now it may be well to remark that the part of *Shawangunk* mountain next this Valley is full of limestone with abundance of wood, while the Delaware and Hudson canal runs through the hollow, and affords abundant facilities for burning lime at a cheap rate. Fine coal adapted to the burning of lime in what are called perpetual kilns, can be furnished here very cheap. Slacked lime can also be brought on the canal from the neighborhood of Rondout, and delivered in the centre of most of the farms for 6 or 7 cents per bushel. Now I would ask whether the profits that may be realized by the purchase and proper use of these lands are not enough to gratify the most greedy speculator. And in what business or by what device or management he could reasonably hope for a more favorable result. Not that I would encourage any to embark in farming from speculative motives. Farmers should be sober, working men, not visionary schemists. But I do aver, that there is no business I know of so well calculated to secure the greatest sum total of advantages and enjoyments as farming, if properly conducted.

Cuddebackville, Orange County, N.Y.

Cultivator.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.—The effect calculated to be produced by countervailing duties may be seen by the second resolution passed at the meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce held in England on the 2d of March of this year; in which a reduction of duties on the agricultural products of the United States, of flour, rice, tobacco, cotton, and other articles, is recommended, from the anticipation that the tariff in the United States would otherwise be augmented in the course of this year, on the manufactures of Great Britain; this anticipation being founded, doubtless, upon the discussions in the U. States as to the suitableness of a policy of countervailing

duties, with the view of bringing about a more liberal scale of duties on our products in England.

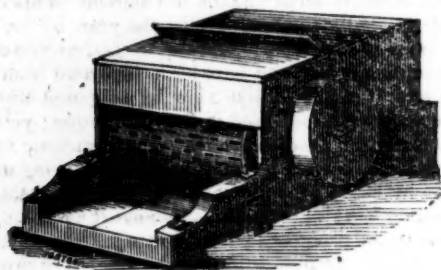
Nat. Intel.

A FARMER.

The following is the resolution in question:

Resolved, That this Chamber, being composed of members deeply interested in furthering the commercial relations between this country and the United States of America, feel it incumbent on them to express their thorough conviction, that unless some important modification of the existing duties takes place in respect to flour, rice, timber, tobacco, cotton, and other articles, the growth of that country, changes in the tariff of the United States will be introduced, in the course of this year, highly injurious to the British interests, and especially detrimental to its principal manufactures.

HUSSEY'S CORN HUSKER AND SHELLER.



The machine of which the above engraving is a representation, was, particularly as a husker, invented and put in operation by me, and is believed to be the first implement ever made expressly for husking corn and shelling at the same time. It is the only one now in general use in Maryland, and is the same which has obtained such celebrity on the Eastern Shore during the last three years. At its first trial which took place in Talbot county, Md. forty bushels were shelled in one hour from corn in the husk, which had recently been taken from the stalk. Much gratification and surprise was expressed at the result, and I was very generally congratulated on my complete success in husking, which was then hailed as a new operation.

There was at that time another machine in the same neighborhood, which had been known as a *corn sheller*; this machine has since become quite changed from its form as patented, which change has produced in it a near similarity to mine in several essential particulars; or to say the least, made it much more like mine than it was originally. This machine has lately been put before the public as "a *patent corn husker—a wonderful machine—the only corn sheller worth the attention of corn growers.*" That I may not be thrown entirely in the shade, and also to show that my corn sheller is not wholly unworthy the notice of corn growers, I have procured certificates from gentlemen whose veracity will not be questioned. I believe what I have stated to be substantially correct; those who are interested to make the contrary appear are invited to do so. It is very unpleasant to me to be thus brought in collision with those whom I esteem, but I humbly conceive that a proper self-respect and a due regard for my own interest will not allow me to be silent under present circumstances.

Having been much engaged in improving my Reaping machine, I had for a long time given up the manufacture of my corn sheller to others, but believing that also needed improvement, I have lately resumed the manufacture, and now have them for sale very much improved—see my advertisement in another column. Those who wish to procure the genuine article are requested to apply directly to me, personally, or by letter. Farmers may be assured that the amount of work stated in the certificates is within bounds, for a statement of its actual performance under the most favorable circumstances would scarcely credited.

The following certificates from Judge Chambers of Chestertown, and Mr. Powell, of Wye Landing will be sufficient to publish at present.

OBED HUSSEY.

CHESTERTOWN, Oct. 13, 1838.

Mr. Obed Hussey has just been engaged in placing and running his corn sheller in my barn. There was a good deal of work necessary to prepare the driving power which had been used with my wheat thresher to make it work the sheller to advantage, so that we had not a full opportunity of working it during his stay for a whole day throughout.

So far it has gratified my highest expectation. In one

hour when well attended it produced from corn *unhusked*, forty bushels. The cob is well cleaned and not much broken—and the shuck, by being cut into threads, is improved as provender for stock. Not having time, we have not yet made any experiment with husked corn to prove what it can do with any certainty, but I incline to believe it will, if faithfully fed, shell nearly if not quite 100 bushels in an hour, and shell it clean.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

Dear Sir,—The Court has kept me busy day and night for a fortnight. I have only time to say before packet hour, you may use my certificate and add to it as follows: Having since the above date fully tested this machine, I recommend it strongly as well calculated to perform all that can reasonably be required.

March 29, 1841.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

WYE LANDING, TALBOT CO. Md.

Mr. Obed Hussey:—Dear Sir,—My absence from home for a few days will account for the delay in your not receiving sooner this answer to your favour of the 18th inst. I give you below by request a certificate which you may use as you think proper.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.

WM. POWELL.

I certify that I have used a corn sheller made by Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, which, with the aid of a horse power purchased of R. B. Chenoweth, have shelled out in a day 1000 bushels of corn—have frequently shelled out 150 bushels in an hour—and have shelled out with the corn in the cap or husk, perfectly clean, 40 bushels per hour. I believe it to be a superior sheller to any that I have seen or heard of, and cheerfully recommend its use to every farmer.

WM. POWELL.

March 29, 1841.

QUALITIES OF WHEAT.

It is supposed that the superior nutritive qualities of wheat over any other grain, arise from the great quantities of that peculiar half animalized substance gluten, which it contains. It also seems to be very well ascertained, that the quality of the bread made from it, as well as the quantity, is much influenced by this ingredient. The combination of the gluten with the starch and water, in making bread, renders wheat bread more light, and except when new, more digestible than any other. Sir H. Davy's analysis of several kinds of wheat, gave the following proportions of nutritive matter, or starch and gluten, in 1000 parts of each:

	Starch or Mucilage.	Gluten.
Middlesex wheat of good quality,	765	190
Polish,	750	200
North American,	730	225
Thick Skinned Sicilian,	725	230
Thin Skinned do,	722	239
English Spring Wheat,	700	240

Writers on this subject, have concluded that spring wheat must be more nutritious than winter wheat. Owing to the greater quantity of gluten, it may be more easily digested; but we think the power of nutrition cannot vary essentially. Winter wheat makes a whiter flour, cut before it is ripe, than if left till quite mature, and in any state, whiter than spring wheat; and hence the rule should be, when intended for flour, cut early; when for seed, as late as can be done, and the crop be secured. A bushel of wheat is said (British Hus. vol. 2, page 155,) to yield when ground, the following weight of flour, &c.

Fine flour,	25½ lbs.
Household do,	25½ lbs.
Pollards,	8 lbs.
Bran,	3 lbs.

The first and second kinds mixed, constitute the quality of flour used for bread in this country and in England; and hence, a bushel of wheat gives 48 lbs. of flour suitable for bread of good quality. To ascertain the quantity of bread the several kinds of wheat, as well as of other grains would make, a series of experiments was instituted by the French government, which resulted in the average of the experiments, as follows:

Wheat, if weighing 60 lbs. of flour 48, made of bread 64 lbs.	
Rye, " 54 " 42 " 56 "	
Barley, " 48 " 37½ " 50 "	
Oats, " 40 " 22½ " 30 "	

Thus a bushel of oats for instance, weighing two-thirds as much as a bushel of wheat, made not half as much bread; a fact doubtless to be attributed to the power of combining with water, given to the wheat by the gluten it

contains. The advantages of cooking grain for food, are strikingly shown in the fact, that by making flour into bread, one-third of nutritive power is gained, as few will contend that bread is not more nourishing than raw flour; and the grain in the others, is not far below that of wheat.—*Cultivator.*

FARMING.—If one half the zeal, energy and expense which have been exhibited for electioneering purposes were bestowed upon agriculture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, and half as angry with their thistles, thorns and bad fences, as they are with their political opponents, we should have more productive fields, less complaint of poverty, more ability for charity, and abundantly more good feelings. From Maine to Georgia, the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers as stationary in theory as they are in practice; nine in ten believe at this moment that book farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing of practical agriculture. The real benefactor of mankind is he who causes two blades of wheat to grow where one grew before; his fields are his morn and evening theme, and to fertilize and improve his farm is his prime temporal object. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth may be traced to agriculture as its ultimate source—commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring.

We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals and ultimately even to religion. We regard the farmer, stripped to his employment and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of *noblemen*; we wish him bountiful harvests, and invoke upon him the blessings of God in all his undertakings: may peace be within his walls.—*Selected.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THE LADIES.

In our last number we promised to find both the time and mode for ornamental gardening; and we shall find them both in one intelligible word—*inclination*.

We know of one poor woman who lives in a log cabin, does all her own work, takes care of four young children and baby, for whose support she takes in washing. Yet in front of her door you may see a neatly attended border of flowers,—the seeds bought with a few hard earned pence, and planted and weeded after the toils of day are over, or in a few stolen moments before her children are up in the morning. We remember, too, another wash-woman, whose windows were curtained on the outside with scarlet beans and morning-glories; and whose double balsams, marigolds, and sweet peas, often drew a look of admiration towards her otherwise cheerless dwelling. So much for instances among the very poor. Among those to whom fortune has been favorable, we know of one matron who has reared a large family of children, and whose hands of course were full of domestic care, whose garden and grounds have yet been the admiration and ornament of the neighborhood; and in the wholesome spirit-stirring exercise attendant on the cultivation of plants and shrubbery, she has found both recreation and rest when wearied with family cares.

Surely these are instances enough to convince every one that inclination can supply both time and money. The beautiful productions of nature are so abundant, that the poorest can afford the cheap, yet delightful ornament they afford; a dwelling unadorned by their presence can only be accounted for, by supposing its fair inmates destitute of that love of the beautiful, which is one of the most engaging traits in woman.

We know there are some that affect a distaste for the more common flowers and shrubbery, that any body and every body can have. "Could we afford to keep a green house," they say, "and to purchase plants really worth having, we might feel some interest in the thing; but these every day affairs are not worth the raising." Such show that they have no genuine love and appreciation of the beautiful creations of nature, but regard them merely as matters for ostentation and display. Let the fragrant myrtle, or the splendid pomegranate, once become common flowers, adorning the open field and fringing every brook, and they would henceforth lose every charm in their eyes; and the stupidest cabbage that ever vegetated, might become elegant by becoming so rare that only the possessors of thousands could own it! They who have a genuine love of nature, must have something; if they

cannot possess the costliest and most elegant, they will have the cheap and the humble, and are thankful that the Author of nature is no aristocrat, but that he has shed a grace and beauty on the more common of his works, far superior to that which adorns the rarer ones.

We would that we could point our readers to the gardens of some of our female friends, where a very beautiful show of flowers and shrubbery has been created with scarce an item of expense.

Our friend Mrs. A. is an example—will you walk with us into her shrubbery a few moments? See that noble rose geranium—it was the growth of a slip sent to her in a bouquet, and cultivated by herself till it has reached its present size—those honeysuckles that entwine the porch, were at first small cuttings taken from the vines of a friend, but Mrs. A. nursed them to their present growth—that white rose, whose snowy blossoms cover one end of the house, was in the beginning a small offset from the garden of one of her neighbors, but she has cultivated and tended it till it has reached its present maturity—that orange tree, perfuming the air with its blossoms, she raised from the seed, and inoculated with her own hands, and so with many others of her choice shrubbery—in like manner the cape myrtles, the oleanders, the dahlias, these splendid ornaments have been sources of very little expense. Mrs. A. does not garden by proxy; after the gardener has once arranged the borders in the spring, the planting, and watering, and nursing, and transplanting, is mostly done by herself; and early every morning you may see her in her cottage bonnet and gardening gloves, busy among her shrubbery; and if you will ask her, she will tell you she gains health and vigor daily by the exercise.—*Western Farmer and Gardener.*

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life had been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, Secretary of Treasury.

JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAMER.

This ship arrived at N. York on Sunday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th March. The news received in England of the stoppage of the Pennsylvania banks, and of the report of the committee on Foreign Relations of our House of Representatives on the McLeod case, had created quite a panic at first, but the excitement had somewhat abated before the sailing of the B. Queen. The Times and other papers stated that a squadron consisting of 10 sail of the line, which had been engaged on the coast of Syria, had been ordered to our coast—and that three battalions of infantry had been ordered to Halifax. This intelligence is received with some doubts as to its correctness. The price of U.S. Bank stock fell to a very low rate, but rallied somewhat on its being announced that the new agents, Messrs Morris and Co. would promptly meet all the liabilities of the Bank.

Cotton had advanced in consequence of the impression that an interruption of the trade with this country might take place, and large purchases had been made by the trade.

Nothing decisive relative to the British difficulties with the Chinese had been made known—and the news from the continent was of but little moment.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, 1841.

The duty on Flour remains at 17s 5d, and the article is offering to day at 25s. per bbl, in bond, without the decline. Turpentine 11s 6d a 11s. 10d per cwt. for fair quality. Tobacco is held at higher prices, and some few sales have been made at an advance of 4d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 5.—Of the transactions this week, Saturday and Monday embraced about 16,000 bales, one-third to speculators, the remainder being divided amongst the following four days, in about equal portions; and we have found, as we have noticed on Wednesday last, that in the rates of demand, so has been the steadiness of prices, which close the same as on Friday last. It is very evident that since the receipt of the last accounts from the United States, and the lack of encouragement from the Manchester market, that a greater degree of caution actuates buyers, whilst the account of short crops still has its influence with the holders. Speculators have taken 7,000 bales of American and 500 Surat, 1,250 bales of American and 110 Surat were forwarded into the country last month unsold. The sales to-day are about 4,000 bales of all kinds.

COTTON MARKET, March 8.—The sales of cotton to day amount to 7,000 bags, of which speculators have purchased 700 Americans and 1,000 Surats; the rest is to the trade.

The market has been very brisk, and prices are 4 to 4d higher than on Friday last. The advance is attributable to the warlike intelligence received from the U. States, which has induced several holders to withdraw their stocks from the market.

Liverpool, 3d March, 1841.—The sales of Tobacco for the last month amounted to 1008 hhds. consisting of 390 Va. leaf, 335 stemmed, 16 Kentucky leaf and 267 stemmed; of these 190 leaf and 70 stemmed were taken for Ireland, 94 leaf for exportation, 25 leaf, 100 Virginia and 30 Kentucky stemmed, on speculation; the remainder 499 by the home trade. Of the 640 hhds. imported this month, 200 were from Virginia, 260 from New Orleans, 180 from New York and Philadelphia. There has been increased firmness in holding Tobacco, and the tendency of the prices of some descriptions has been upwards. Looking, however, at the stock here and in London, which is of a generally useful character, and in excess 5500 hhds. over that of the same period last year, we cannot, apart from future possible political difficulties, which would of course affect prices materially, take a sanguine view of prospects.

STOCK OF TOBACCO IN LIVERPOOL.

	1841.	1840.
In Warehouse, 29th Jan.	Hhds. 6722	Hhds. 6254
Imported in February,	640—7362	4—6250

PRICES OF TOBACCO.—James River.

	1841.	1840.
Leaf, Faded	— a d	34 a 4d
Ordinary sound	4 a 4d	54 a 6
Middling	5 a 5d	64 a 7
Good	6 a 6d	74 a 9
Fine	64 a 7	8 a 9
Stemmed low short	5 a 5d	54 a 6
Middling	64 a 7	74 a 8
Good	74 a 8	11 a 10
Fine	34 a 6	4 a 7
Kentucky Leaf	6 a 6d	74 a 10
Stemmed old	74 a 9 & 9d	8 a 10
New		

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—We hear of no transactions of moment. A lot of 83 bales damaged Mobile was sold at auction at 6c cash.

Timothy Seed.—The market is now well supplied, and the price has declined. We quote prime quality, dull at \$2.75 to \$3 per bushel.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday, 64 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 27a27c. Sales of New Orleans, by private contract, at 27a28c.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargoes of the brigs Commerce and Mars Hill, from Porto Rico, comprising 265 hhds. and 6 tierces were sold at 6,50a7,95. At the same time 17 hhds. N. Orleans of common quality, were sold at \$5.85.

Tobacco.—Maryland Tobacco begins to arrive more freely. The demand during the week has been quite lively for all descriptions except the finer sorts, and nearly all that reached the market has been promptly taken by shippers at fair prices. We continue to quote inferior and common 44a5; middling to good 55,25a7,50; good 58a8,50; and fine 9a13. Ohio comes in very slowly and is but little inquired for. A few hhds. were taken this week within the range of quotations, which we continue, viz: Inferior and common at 44a4,50; middling 55; good 55,50a6,50; fine red and wrappery 8a12; prime yellow at 7,50a10; and extra wrappery 15a17. The inspections of the week comprise 628 hhds. Maryland; 25 hhds. Ohio; and 23 Kentucky—total 676 hhds.

Wool.—We note a sale of a parcel, part of which was graded No. 1, at 45c, part No. 2 at 40c, and part tub washed at 37c per lb. The No. 1 is about equal in quality with three-fourths blood merino and the No. 2 equal to half blood. There is very little wool in market, and there is considerable enquiry for the article.

Flour.—Howard St. Flour.—There is very little Howard Street Flour in market for sale, and the receipts continue very limited. The sales of the week have been quite small and principally at \$4,50 for good common brands. To-day holders are asking \$4,624, but no transactions have come to our

knowledge.—We quote the wagon price now at \$4,31.

City Mills Flour.—We note sales at \$4,624, which is an advance of 124 cts. on last week's price. Market firm, and no stock on hand.

Cattle.—We have no change to note in the price of Beef cattle. The market continues to be well supplied, with a very good demand, at prices ranging from \$6,50 for good to \$8 per 100 lbs. for stock prime quality. On Monday about 250 head were offered at the drove yards, of which 100 were taken to the District of Columbia, and about 100 sold in this city; and on Thursday the balance were taken by the city butchers. We continue to quote Live Hogs at \$5,75 per 100 lbs.

Grain.—Wheat.—No supplies of moment have as yet reached market. Small lots occasionally appear, which are readily taken at an advance on last week's prices. We now quote the range of Md. reds at 85a95c. There are no stocks in millers' hands. Regular supplies are looked for on the opening of the Tide Water Canal.

Corn.—The sales of Md. white have been uniform throughout the week, at 44a45c, which prices we quote to-day. We quote yellow to-day at 45a47c. Sales of Virginia at 43a44.

Rye.—None in market, and we quote Md. at 48a50c.

Oats have improved, and we now quote Md. 29a30c.

At New Orleans, in the weeking on the 27th ult., the sales of Cotton were about 16,000 bales, and the market closed with the following quotations: Liverpool Classification.—Louisiana and Mississippi.—Ordinary 84a84; middling 74a94; good fair 94a104; fair 104a104; good fair 11a14; good and fine 124. Flour 44a; Sugar 5a6a; Molasses 22a224c; Mess Pork 124c; M. O. 114c; prime 94; P. O. 84, and prices looking down; Mess Beef 11a12; Bacon, hams 8c; sides 64a64; shoulders 44a5c; Lard 54a8c, as in quality, and prime in request.

At Mobile, on the 25th ult., the quotations of Cotton were as follows: Liverpool Classification.—Good and fine 12a 124; good fair 11a114; fair 104; middling fair 104; middling 104; inferior and ordinary 94a94. The receipts of Cotton this season have reached 200,000 bales. An improved demand for Bacon, hams 9a10c; sides 74a8c; shoulders 54a6c. Flour, western, 54a53-8; stock light and holders firm; no demand for northern; corn scarce, and wanted at 60a62c; oats 50c and firm; Pork, mess 515; prime 510.

At Richmond, Friday, Flour was 44 for country, and 46 for city mills. Very little Wheat arriving—sales as per quality, at from 60 to 105c. Corn 45c per bushel, very limited demand. Sales of Oats at 30 cts. per bushel. Clover Seed \$5.50 per bushel. Smithfield and city cured Bacon at 9a94; Baltimore and Western do. 74a84, hog round; sides 74a84; shoulders 6a7; joles 5—demand for all kinds light and stock good. Virginia cured lard 9a94; Baltimore and Western 8a 9c. Manufacturing and stemming kinds of Tobacco scarce—lugs 4,30a4,40; common 1, at 54a54; middling 54a64 and 64; good 64a74 and 74; fine 74a84; extra manufac. 10a154.

At Lynchburg, April 3d, extreme prices passed Tobacco 56a13,25; inferior to common 56a6,50; common to good 56,50a7,50; good to fine, shipping and stemming 7,50a9; good to fine, manufacturing 9a13,25; lugs in demand at 3,50a5,50. Flour 3,75a4; wheat 75a80c and but little; corn 52,25a2,50 per bbl.; meal 62c by wholesale; plaster 10a10,50 per ton; oats 37a40c per bushel.

At New York, April 3d, the stock of Flour light; sales 200 bbls. Howard street at \$4,684; a cargo of Brandywine corn meal to arrive at \$12,50 cash and \$13, 4 mos. Wheat plenty and dull; 3000 bushels Southern Oats sold 28a29, and a small lot at 30c; 2100 bushels North Carolina Corn and 1800 Jersey sold at 48c, weight. The business in Cotton a little more active. U. S. Bank stock advanced to 20, partly because of the belief that Gov. Porter will not veto the bill passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and partly because it is conjectured that the report of the investigating committee will be more favorable than has been expected.

At Philadelphia, April 2d, Cotton firm with light stocks; sales Mississippi at 12c; inferior New Orleans 104c. Pa. brands of Flour and meal firm at 44; Brandywine 55. Sales of 320 hhds. Brandywine Meal at \$12; Pa. held at \$114, and bbls. at \$24. Rye Flour in fair demand at \$2,874. Corn finds ready sale as received; the sales of yellow this week 8000 bushels at 44a45c, chiefly at the former; sales white Corn at 42c per bushel; a cargo Oats slightly damaged at 26 per bushel; sales 2500 bushels prime Southern Wheat at 90, 91 and 93c; and 1300 bushels fair do at 85a874c. Sales 200 bbls. Tar at \$2 per bbl. from the wharf; 450 bbls. Wilmington size soft Turpentine at \$2,94 per lb; Spirits Turpentine 31a32c per gallon; no change in Pitch or Rosin. Kentucky Tobacco is coming in in small lots—larger receipts soon expected; it finds ready sale at high prices, say 8a11c, as in quality; manufactured, fair demand. Beef Cattle—350 head in market; sales from \$17 to 33.

BALTIMORE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

The Baltimore Temperance Hotel is now open by J. APPLER, for the reception of the friends of Temperance and Religion—and, as such a house has been long needed in this city, it is earnestly expected that it will be duly appreciated by every philanthropist. The house is very spacious and delightfully situated on the N. W. corner of St. Paul and Fayette streets. It is certainly a very desirable place, as it is central and convenient to all kinds of business.

BREEDING HOGS FOR SALE.

A full bred Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, in fine order, price \$50—also a Sow of same, 6 months old, \$22—both black, spotted. 3 Boars, cross of Berkshire and Chester, 11 months, represented as of the best stock in the state—price 20 dollars.

1 Berkshire and China Sow, 12 months old, now in pig by a full bred Berkshire boar, \$30—Another of same breed, in pig by a boar also of the same breed, 3 mos. old, a very handsome animal, \$20, caged, delivered in this city—An English Sow, 12 mos. in pig by a Berkshire boar, \$25—and some pairs beautiful Pigs, 3 months old, of the white English breed, equal to any breed to be found, price 20 dollars. m 31 S. SANDS.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.*

LLOYD & DOWNING.

A DUCKING ISLAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell that eligible island situate at the mouth of Gunpowder River, called Island Point. It is bounded on the one side by the above river, and on the other by the Chesapeake Bay, and as a ducking place is surpassed by few if any other on the waters of the Chesapeake; geese, swan, the canvas-back duck, and other favorite ducks resorting there in the shooting season in great abundance, and affording fine sport for those who shoot on the wing, there being two points from which this delicious game may be reached in their ingress and egress from the bay.

Besides the ducking advantages, which are universally admitted to be equal to any of its place on the bay or river, this island is capable of being made a source of great profit to any one who would carry on the business of fishing, its shores abounding with desirable sites for herring fisheries on an extensive scale.

The main island consists of between 70 and 90 acres of land, and belonging to it there is a small island, containing about an acre of ground, separated from it by a gut, whose width is so trifling as to place the ducks at their ascent and descent the river from the bay, within point blank shot from either shore; thus adding greatly to the facilities of sporting.

From April till autumn this island is covered with the most luxuriant growth of native grass, on which a hundred head of cattle might not only be pastured during the period named, but fattened for the market without any additional expense than that of driving them on. The island is fordable at all times and tides, being not more than 600 yards from the main land. It is but six miles from a stopping place on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road, where a conveyance to it may be had twice a day.

The subscriber is authorized to take \$1500 cash for this truly desirable property. Should any individual or club feel disposed to purchase, he will be happy to make the negotiation. All letters to him upon the subject, must be post paid.

The title is indisputable. EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
april 7—law4t* Baltimore, Md.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.
ja 13 6m Charles Co. Md.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Looming, sons of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazer (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdoch of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazer and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Grazers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid, JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
ja 24 Baltimore

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c.

The subscriber offers his services to purchase for farmers and planters, any of the implements for their use manufactured in this city, advertised in the Farmer, which will in all cases be furnished at factory prices—Also Field and Garden Seeds, and every matter connected with Agricultural pursuits. Address, post paid,
SAML SANDS,
Mar. 2

Publisher of the American Farmer

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment, at wholesale or retail—200 bushels of prime fresh Herds Grass Seed. Also, 400 prime three bowed Hay Rakes, New England make, by whole-sale or retail; and also Hay and Manure Forks, by the single or dozen.

Likewise, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, fingers adjusted by screws; Grain & Grass Scythes, &c. with my usual assortment of Agricultural Implements. J. S. EASMAN,
mh31 Pratt street near Hanover.

N. B. Landreth superior Garden Seeds always on hand for sale at retail. Also, just received, ten of Bachelor's Corn Planters, price each \$25. J. T. E.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELTER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Shelter constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

POUDRETTE.

The NEW YORK POUDRETTE COMPANY offers this valuable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this Company—in which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, for 20 years. SHARES in the Company are one hundred dollars each, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of Poudrette annually, during the term of the charter, unexpired, as a dividend, or return for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable fifty bushels each spring and fall, annually.

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—heaped measure—and at this price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with ten per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be higher than lower, as the demand increases.

A few shares may yet be had at their par value—which will be entitled to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 Nassau street; or on the receipt of \$100 by mail, a certificate will be made out and forwarded accordingly to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders furnish their own bags, or barrels, but their dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city, free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged extra for barrels or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or three barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard, or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use half a gill, others a gill, and others a gill and a half to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35 and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend a gill and a half to the hill of corn,—a part to be put in the hill at planting, and a part to be put on at broad cast, and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half at sowing, to give it a vigorous start, and the other half in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some requiring more and others not so much.

*Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain one barrel, containing four bushels, by inclosing, free of postage, two dollars, or three barrels for five dollars, or six barrels for ten dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street,
Up stairs.

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelmy, on the New Jersey Meadows.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELTERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do. New York do. self sharpening do. hill-side do. of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Shelter and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10.
feb 10. OBED HUSSEY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLEING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 300

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tennding do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fells' Drivers' Inn. 20

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.
April 29, 1840—1 v.